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U.S. SIIII ON OUDA Agency and the Treasury De-Vsion of Cuba's sugar quota. "Some writers have regarded IN 1980 DETAILED

Moves Sought Castro Fall

. By HENRY RAYMONT

Philip W. Bonsal, the last Cuba, says in a new book that the Eisenhower Administration's economic sanctions against the Cuban Government writes, "the United States contration's economic sanctions of the State Department or the United States Embassy in Ha-

enacted to complement covert troleum the Cuban Government, was acquiring from the Soviet military training of Cuban exUnion and the refusal to allow iles designed to achieve the fall, the importation into the United of Premier Castro, although States of the sugar unshipped professional diplomats were from Cuba under the American counseling a policy of restraint quota in effect for 1960.

and nonintervention in the hope that some form of negostiated settlement was still possoncerted removal of key Cuban

is recounted by the former enunits of the island economy, voy in a book titled "Cuba, This operation was coordinated Castro and the United States,"—to the extent that it was just published by the University from New York. These meas-of Pittsburgh Press. Mr. Bonsal, ures were to be complemented, who was appointed Ambassa- as necessary, to achieve the dor to Cuba in January, 1959, fall of Castro by United Stateswas recalled to Washington on directed and subsidized covert was recalled to Washington on directed and subsidized covert. Oct. 28, 1960, some two months operations by United Statesbefore President Eisenhower selected Cuban opponents of the regime."

with the Castro Government. He retired from the Foreign Service in 1965, after having served as Ambassador to Moscoco.

Secretary of the Treasury Rob-

power-thirsty autocrat, Mr. Bon- petroleum acquired by Cuba. sal attributes the harsher attitude toward Cuba to the prestude toward Cuba to the pressure of private American oil and sugar interests and to "various highly placed people in different agencies who took decisions and set in motion activities related to Cuba" without informing the State Department.

Stating that up to that point the State Department had agreed with the companies that they would process the Soviet oil under protest while arguing their case before Cuban courts, Mr. Bonsal proceeds:

"To say that I was startled at the news of Mr. Anderson's decision and at the channel

Bonsal Identifies Agencies

Mr. Bonsal, a man of long through which it was conveyed experience in hemisphere af to me would be putting it fairs, identified the "different mildly." agencies" in an interview from A similar surprise was in agencies" in an interview from A similar surprise was in his home in Washington as Vice store for the envoy when a President Richard M. Nixon's month later President Eisen-office, the Central Intelligence hower announced the suspen-

He also repeated the thesis of his book-that the new policy played into the hands of Book by Ex-Envoy Says

Moves Sought Castro Fall

Premier Castro's plans to nationalize American properties by giving him the excuse of "economic aggression," while speeding his march into the Soviet camp. Although he did not think, that a continuation of the policy of restraint would have changed Premier Castro's libitations. United States Ambassador to ultimate course, Mr. Bonsal be-

of Premier Fidel Castro in the fronted Castro with situations summer of 1960 were imposed in the economic field designed without the prior knowledge to accelerate his downfall. The American measures included the pressing advice given companies having a virtual monopoly of oil refining in Cuba to The sanctions, he says, were refuse to handle the crude pe-

and American personnel from The story of the shift in American companies in Cuba; United States policy 18 months this was supposed to hamper after Mr. Castro seized power the functioning of important

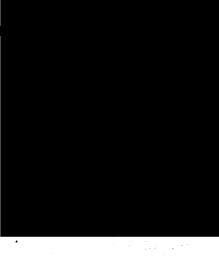
Secretary of the Treasury Rob-In the book, which portrays ert Anderson had advised the Premier Castro as an impulsive, company to refine crude Soviet

Receives Startling News

decision and at the channel

this action as in the nature of a reprisal for the intervention of the refineries," he says. "I do not believe this was the case. The suspension of the sugar quota was a major ele-ment in the program for the overthrow of Castro." Because he had anticipated

that the Administration would have used the discretionary powers obtained from Congress to simply reduce the quota, allowing for its reinstatement through negotiation, Mr. Bonsal sent a telegram to Washington opposing the contemplated action on the ground that it nullified "the benefits reaped from our previous policies of re straint and nonintervention.



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